

SPORTS



Leaders going strong in GDR figure skating

Katarina Witt, a 17-year-old schoolgirl from Karl-Marx-Stadt, in the GDR, won her third successive figure-skating national title. The runner-up in the European and world championships won all three events in the women's programme.

Last year's European and world champion Sabina Baess and Toadlo Tharbach won the pairs, though encountering a lot of opposition from Birgit Lorenz and Knut Schubert, Sabine Häfner and Torsten Ohlow, who recently competed for the "Moscow News" Prize, came third.

As expected, Falko Kierlson was the top male competitor.



Finnish ski-jumper Matti Nykänen got off to a good start this season, winning the annual "Tour of Four Ski-Jumps" added at Bischofshofen, Austria, totalling 880.8 points. Ganso Wastfog, of the GDR, came second and Ceesdon Horst Buis third.

Photo AP-TASS

BRAZIL STARTS TRAINING

The Brazil football team will start training for the 1986 world championship this summer. They won the title in 1958, 1962 and 1970, and after failing to triumph again last year in Spain they are determined to win the title anew, all the more so because they may well be hosting the 1986 championship following

Colombia's refusal to hold it. Recently the Brazil football association formally requested FIFA permission to hold the 1986 spectacular, alongside the United States, Mexico and Canada.

On their forthcoming European tour Brazil will play Portugal on June 8, and the world-champions West Germany on June 12. They will challenge Switzerland on June 17 and will wind up the tour by playing against Sweden on June 21.

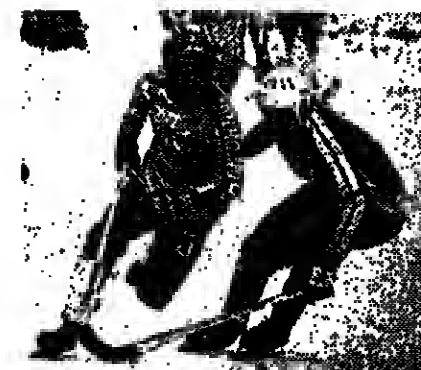
There are plans for the Swedish and Brazil veterans who clashed in the 1958 World Cup finals exactly 25 years ago to face each other again on June 21 in Göteborg. Twenty-five years ago Brazil triumphed, 5-2, and virtually the same sides will be in action again this summer.

YACHTING

Only the closing seventh race of the Flying Dutchman world title for West Germany's victory Schwarz and Peter Fro-

schl. The championship was held in the Corio Bay near Geelong in southern Australia.

AT THE COUNTRY'S CHAMPIONSHIPS



The visiting Alma-Ata bandy club beat Moscow Dynamo in Moscow 6-3.

Photo by Yuri Vosiljev

The Moscow University team threatens the Moscow Dynamo goal in a highlight game in the recently started national water polo championship. The former won 9-6.

Photo by Yuri Tutuv



Triumph for Switzerland

Pirmin Zurbriggen, of Switzerland, leads the world Alpine cup standings with 103 points after winning the giant slalom at Adelboden where two of his compatriots ran up to him. Peter Müller and Conradin Cathomen, both of Switzerland, are in second position with 93 points each. Cathomen won the downhill at Val d'Isère in France on a 3,410 m course with a 915 m drop. Incidentally, he picked up 84 points in the downhill. Following the Swiss are three Austrians, proving that this country is still going strong in the sport.

American Tamara McKinney won the special slalom at Davos, Switzerland, 0.18 sec ahead of the women's overall leader Erika Hess, of Switzerland (they now have 117 and 125 points respectively).

OLYMPIC DINARS

The Belgrade Mint is now working on "Olympic" silver and gold coins valued at 100, 500, 850 and 5,000 dinars each. They depict the following sporting events: ice hockey, figure skating, downhill, slalom, bobsled, and ski jumping — to be held at the Sarajevo Olympics.

Brilliant win by Soviet chess player

Soviet chess Grandmaster Rafael Vaganian did brilliantly at the annual international tournament at Hastings, Britain, coming out on top with 11 out of

13 possible points and saving up his win with two rounds still to go. Second-placed Vlado Kovcevic, of Yugoslavia, has 2.5 points less.

ICE-HOCKEY NEWS

After three rounds following a break in the Czechoslovak championship Jihlava Dukla continues in the lead with 44 points from 29 games. Second-placed TJ Vukovica and Motor (JC-Budajovice) are level at 32 points each. The lively strong Polt club is firmly anchored at the bottom of the standings with only 18 points.

Most of the NHL clubs have

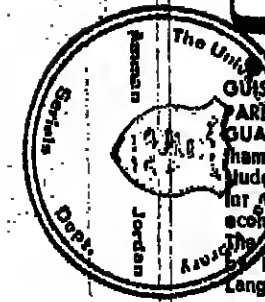
played more than 40 games out of a total of 80, with six of them totalling up more than 50 points, among them the Chicago Black Hawks (60), Boston Bruins and Philadelphia Flyers (57 each), the Edmonton Oilers (54), the Montreal Canadiens (52) and the Minnesota North Stars (51). The USSR national team recently met four clubs from this leading group.

BRISBANE PUTS IN A LID FOR THE UNIVERSIAD

The Australian city of Brisbane, capital of Queensland, is ready to host the 1987 Universiade. Last year the Commonwealth Games, in which 2,000 athletes competed in newly built facilities, were held in the city. The 1983 Universiade took place in Edmonton, Canada, and the 1985 spectacular in Kobe,

Japan, will each host 5,000 athletes. Brisbane municipal officials claim that the city is well able to handle such an event. Brisbane is hopeful that the 1987 Universiade may be a dress rehearsal for the 1992 Olympics which the city is also planning to bid for.

Round the Soviet Union



THE UNION OF SOVIET AND INDIAN LINGUISTS HAVE JOINTLY PREPARED TWO RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEXTBOOKS. One of them will be used by philology students in the field of economy, science and culture. The textbooks were published by the Moscow-based Russian Language Publishers.

THE TENTH BRIDGE ACROSS THE NEVA HAS BEEN

COMPLETED IN LENINGRAD. It is called Ladoga after the lake, in the area of which exactly 40 years ago Soviet troops launched an offensive against the Nazi forces encircling the city and broke the siege.

A MONUMENT TO THE FIGHTERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AND WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENT WILL BE ERRECTED IN MOSCOW. It will be a sculptural composition centered around a worker, standing against the background of the earth. The worker is a symbol calling the nations of the world to struggle for liberation from the chains of capitalism and colonialism.

No. 6 (421), JANUARY 18-21, 1983

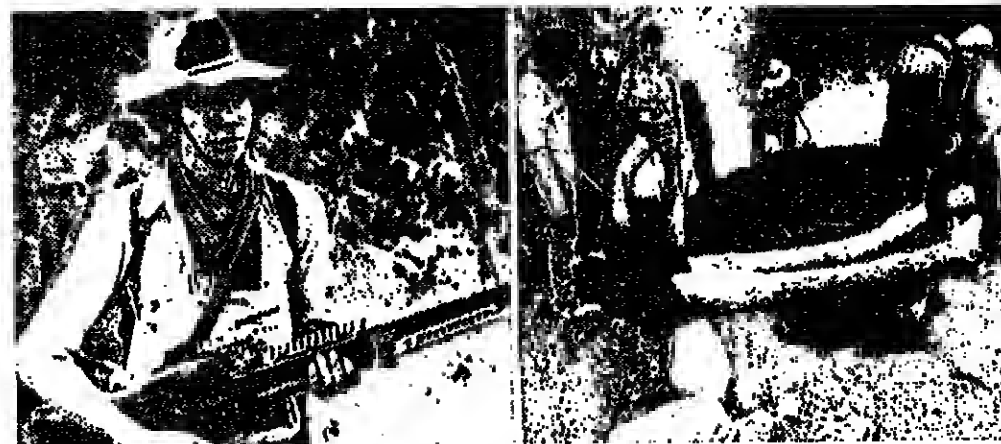
Price 5 kopeks

MEETING OF PEACE-LOVING FORCES

Vienna. A consultative meeting has taken place here of the international Liaison Forum of Peace Forces. Representatives of the public from more than 20 countries, including the Soviet Union, took part.

In a communique published here it is noted that the year 1983 will be decisive in the worldwide struggle for disarmament and peace. Any further continuation in the dangerous

(Continued on page 2)



Despite the difficulties and hardships at guerrilla life and having to run the risk of death every day, the Salvadoran patriots continue their active fight against the reactionary regime supported by Washington. In the photo: fighters of the Farabundo Martí (FPM) building a hideout.

Olof PALME: No victors in nuclear war

Algiers. The struggle for peace and against nuclear disaster is the most important and pressing task facing mankind, said the Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme in an interview to the Algerian newspaper "el Moudjahid". The Swedish premier has sharply criticized the American administration which, he said, came into office with the intention of torpedoing détente, aiming itself and building up a huge nuclear potential, with which it intends to

win a nuclear war. Being possessed by this insane idea, he continued, Washington expects to reverse the present situation, forgetting that in a nuclear war there can be neither victors nor vanquished, and that everyone will lose.

O. Palme described as cynical the assertions about the possibility of fighting a so-called limited war. This could not be controlled, he said, and would inevitably develop into a worldwide disaster.

(Continued on page 2)

The American president's press conference

Washington. In view of the appearance in the American and foreign press of increasing numbers of reports of "chaos" and "confusion" in the supreme echelons of power in the United States, President Reagan has held an emergency press conference.

One of the journalists putting a question to the president said in his straight that the impression is being created that disorder reigns in the White

(Continued on page 2)

THE ARTIST AND HIS TIME

Among those attending the 6th congress of Soviet artists are painters, graphic artists, masters of the applied art and sculptors of 44 different nationalities. Also taking part are foreign guests.

The artistic results of the five-year plan and the vital task of Soviet art are at the centre of delegates' attention. Board chairman Nikolai Ponomarev delivered a report "For the lofty public duty of the artist".

The congress was preceded by the opening of two major shows — at the Central Exhibition Hall

A WAVE AT THE WALLS OF LENINGRAD

On the night of January 15 Leningrad was hit by another cyclone in the form of summer-like warm rain. It formed over southern Sweden, swiftly crossed the Baltic and produced a long tidal wave at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. By noon the water level in the Neva and the channels of the Neva delta on which Leningrad stands began

to rise. By 15 p.m. it had reached its maximum of 179 centimetres above the zero mark. However, the advance weather forecast and the measures taken by the city authorities to fight natural calamities, helped avoid major damage. To placate the water flooded the streets of the maritime part of the city, causing temporary traffic blocks.

The congress ends on January 19, 1983.

MOSCOW SIGHTS

STANISLAVSKY'S LESSONS

"Theatre is the best means of communication between nations, of uncovering and understanding their deepest feelings."

This saying by the outstanding reformer of the art of drama Konstantin Stanislavsky, the 120th anniversary of whose birth is now being celebrated, still sounds as if it were written today.

Konstantin Stanislavsky is one of the founders of the Method, a system of acting which is studied all over the world. He was teacher and educator to several generations of actors

and the organizer of experimental drama groups from which theatre companies were later developed. Stanislavsky was also a playwright.

There is a growing interest to Stanislavsky all over the world and his heritage is carefully preserved. The international seminar of directors which was held in Moscow in 1981 and the international theatrical symposium on Stanislavsky held in Leningrad last autumn, have shown just how topical and necessary Stanislavsky's ideas are for the modern stage.



Gorki Street on a January night.

photo by A. Pyskova



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Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow Printed at the "Glasnost" Press Moscow USSR Published Tuesday and Saturday Index 1983/84

MN INFORMATION No. 1, 1983

COORDINATING BUREAU
FOCUSES ON LATIN AMERICA

Managua, 116 delegations representing various countries, national liberation movements, and international organizations have taken part in the emergency meeting here of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement to discuss problems relating to Latin America and the Caribbean.

In the final communiqué, the delegates concentrated on the dangerous tension in Central America and the Caribbean which has arisen as a consequence of the interventionist policies practiced by the United States. The document expresses profound concern over the growing threat of aggression against Cuba, and condemns the aggressive American policies against Nicaragua, and the imperialist intervention into the affairs of El Salvador.

The foreign ministers, who are

members of the Coordinating Bureau, expressed solidarity with the Chilean people and condemned repression in Guatemala. They also demanded that the United States should strictly adhere to the terms of the Panama Canal Treaty, and that the pockets of colonialism in Latin America be eliminated including the Falkland Islands. Delegates had severe criticism for the plan to create the aggressive South Atlantic military pact SATO to be joined by the racist regime in South Africa and some Latin American countries.

The document stresses the need to restructure international economic relations on the basis of equality and demands that an immediate end be put to acts of economic blackmail against Cuba, Grenada, Nicaragua, Surinam and Argentina.

PENTAGON
HELD RESPONSIBLE

Hanoi. The use by the American army of herbicides and defoliant of military designation caused enormous harm to the health of thousands of people as well as to nature in South Vietnam, said French scientist J. Vidal, one of the participants at an international scientific symposium on the long-range impact of toxic substances on the human organism and the environment.

In an interview with a TASS correspondent he said that it will take at least 20 to 30 years to repair the damage done to

nature in South Vietnam. However, he stressed, it is impossible at the present time to calculate all the results of the American use of chemical substances for military purposes. In the future, we may see manifestations of other harmful effects unknown as yet to modern science.

For mankind there is only one rational road, which guarantees it the future—a complete ban and total elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons, including chemical ones, the French scientist pointed out.



The cod-war between Britain and Denmark: Sorry, old chap, it's a British subject, you know...

Drawing by Konstantin Rybakov

MEETING OF PEACE-LOVING FORCES

(Continued from page 1)

nuclear arms race and, in particular, the deployment of new nuclear weapons to Europe, would mean a threat to peace for all the world.

The communiqué states that the meeting gave special attention to preparation for the Second World Conference — a

dialogue on the problems of disarmament and détente which is to take place on 14-17 November, 1983 to Vienna. The need was noted for ensuring the maximum participation in the dialogue of the broadest circles of representatives from political parties, social organizations, religious and social groups, peace and anti-war movements.

CRITICISM
OF AMERICAN
POLICY IN AFRICA

Harare, America and its allies are responsible for the failure of the efforts of the international community to impose comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime, Nigerian foreign minister B. M. Kirihi told the 13th conference of the African-American Institute. Simultaneously, despite African protests, Washington is encouraging the racist occupation of Namibia, seeking to "link" the Namibian issue with the situation in Angola. Such an approach to problems in the south of Africa, he stressed, is completely unacceptable to Nigeria and the "front-line states".

The absurdity and hypocrisy of the tales spread by Washington about the "threat" to the security of the South African regime from the Cuban military contingent stationed in Angola, are perfectly obvious, SWAPO president S. Nujoma emphasized. On the contrary, all evidence points to the fact that the real source of tension in this part of Africa is the aggressive policy of the Pretoria racist towards Angola and other independent nations, condoned with American support.

FACTS
and EVENTS

Q The Consulate government has decided to tighten up to control over imports from the USA of videotapes with American films. Their action was in answer to demands from numerous public organizations to check the flow of patently pornographic material into the country.

Q Teheran radio reports that the country's parliament has passed legislation empowering the government to confiscate the property of people who left the country prior to or after the 1979 revolution unless they declare their intention of returning to Iran within the course of two months.

White House
reshuffle

Washington. The resignation has been officially announced of E. Rostow, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Reports circulating in political circles in Washington speak of further changes in the White House staff and in US government agencies. It has been reported, for instance, that the White House is considering transferring President Reagan's close friend W. Clark, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, to the post of White House Chief of Staff. One of the reasons for the reshuffle is thought to be that J. Baker, who is at present in charge of White House staff, and who is said to be close to G. Bush, has rather strained relations with President Reagan's "California retinue".

There are reports that following the House of Representatives' vote over allocations for the MX missile in opposition to the White House, the Defense Secretary C. Weinberger also tendered his resignation, which has been rejected by the president. Undersecretary of Defense for Policy, F. H. H. is also to resign, for the White House holds him responsible for the rift between the administration and Congress over the MX.

PEOPLE

The British actress Vanessa Redgrave has announced that she intends to make a documentary about the Lebanese invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli troops in June last year. Speaking at a press conference in Damascus, she said that her film will be about the infamous bombing raids during the siege of Beirut, which were continued by the Israeli occupation authorities for more than two months.

It will also cover the criminal mass slaughter in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Chatila organized and carried out by a direct order from the Israeli political leadership.

Miss Redgrave stressed she also planned to make a documentary about one of the most repulsive pages in the history of Zionism — the direct links maintained by the major Jewish bourgeoisie in Europe with the German Nazis in the 40s.

POPULATION PATTERN
IN THE YEAR 2000

Paris. By the year 2000 over half of the globe's population will be urbanites, predicts the French "Les Echos" newspaper. According to researchers, in the year 2000 Mexico will be the world's biggest city with 31,000,000 inhabitants, and Sao Paulo, the second biggest with over 25,000,000 residents.



America continues its undeclared war against the freedom-loving people of El Salvador. Among other things it is training counter-revolutionary units for subsequent infiltration into El Salvador, in many frontier countries—Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica, for instance.

In the photo: American "advisers" and Honduran army officers during recent joint manoeuvres in areas bordering on El Salvador.

Science and technology

PLASTICS IS THE WORD

Although electronic timepieces are elbowing out conventional watches and clocks, these still manage to hold their own by gaining in perfection. The watches are now thinner, while the movements become lighter. American engineers have even suggested making the movements out of plastics. This technology becomes a possibility of action while ago with the appearance on the scene of new strong plastics ideal for making wear-resistant wheels and springs. A plastic timepiece weighs only one-tenth of one made out of steel, and it is much cheaper and more reliable.

A NEW GENERATOR

The Swedish Wind Power Company has a new wind-powered generator on offer for northern areas. It requires a gust of 17 metres per second though for maximal operation so engineer Erik Wikberg had to use a truck for his test.



Erik Wikberg and the generator.

Photo Pressensbild-TASS

USSR
COOPERATES
WITH ECA

Addis Ababa. The Soviet Union has handed over a map of the oil and gas fields in the continent to the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). The independent countries in Africa are making wide use both for scientific and practical purposes of a geological map and of a map of the mineral resources of the continent which were compiled by the Soviet Union and handed over to the Commission last year, said ECA's Executive Secretary Aden Adediji in his address at the handover ceremony for the map. He stressed that the Soviet Union was making a tangible contribution to the implementation of the Lagos plan of action for the economic and social development of Africa until the year 2000. Mr. Adediji pointed to the need for the further expansion of profitable cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Commission on a planned, long-term basis.

PRISON SUPERINTENDENT UNDER ARREST

The superintendent of the central Tokyo prison was arrested on 10 July. The prison administration received a warrant for his arrest from the attorney through the post. The 40-year-old superintendent was arrested on 10 July. He was charged with the murder of a woman. The woman was found dead in a car parked in a parking lot. The car was found with a bullet hole in the rear window. The woman was found with a bullet wound in the back of her head. The woman was found with a bullet wound in the back of her head. The woman was found with a bullet wound in the back of her head.

OF INTEREST

In one of the sales, had killed out one in the name of the prison superintendent stamping it with the official seal. Tokyo women are of the opinion that the "vindictive" idea must have been doing his time at the prison.

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FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WINDS OF CHANGE

The restoration of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Bolivia is a new telling blow to the walls of mistrust, isolation and hostility being erected around Cuba by Washington architects, stresses G. Petrov, the TASS correspondent in Havana.

The improvement in Cuban-Bolivia relations is evidence not just of the growing prestige of Cuba in the Western hemisphere, but also of the desire of the Latin American nations for solidarity and cooperation to benefit their peoples and world peace.

After the Reagan administration overtly aided with the British aggression in the British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, more and more countries in Latin America are coming round to the idea of setting up a new regional organization with Cuban participation — but barring the United States. Were this project to be realized, Washington itself would be under threat of isolation, Petrov points out.

FACING A CRITICAL CHOICE

Analysing the initial reaction of the British prime minister to the socialist countries' peace initiatives set forth in the Prague Political Declaration and to Yuri Andropov's address in the USSR 60th anniversary meeting, TASS's London correspondent V. Skosyrev stresses that Margaret Thatcher maintains that the Soviet proposal for reducing the nuclear potential of both groupings was unacceptable. Why? Because that being the case the USA would be left without medium-range missiles in Europe, which allegedly upset military parity. This thesis needs to be examined very closely, for Thatcher pretends that the American medium-range nuclear missiles taken above counterbalance the Soviet missiles. But are there no British and French missiles targeted on our territory? asks Skosyrev, or is it that Britain sees its nuclear weapons as being so insignificant that there is no sense in counting them towards the general balance of power?

EGON BAHR: SOVIET INITIATIVES
— A STEP FORWARD

Answering a question put to him by IZVESHAYA GAZETA about how he sees the significance of the Soviet peace initiatives, Egon Bahr, member of the SDPG delegation for talks in Moscow, Chairman of the West German Bundestag Sub-Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control, said:

Thanks to the proposals put forward by Mr. Andropov, we have witnessed a forward movement in the overall situation. Firstly, the Soviet Union is ready to hold talks over an agreed menu embracing the renunciation of the first use not only of nuclear arms, but also of conventional weapons. It will be recalled that the West has so far complained that while suggesting the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union has allegedly stressed the need for the additional development of conventional weapons. It is now obvious that both types of weapons are included in the proposal. Nevertheless, to date the official response by Western countries has failed to reflect this change.

Secondly, in view of the equilibrium in conventional weapons between NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty, the Soviet Union has expressed the desire that these armaments be limited and for a search for acceptable and mutually acceptable solutions. Now it up to the West to put forward reciprocal proposals concerning negotiations over a general balance in conventional weapons in Europe.

Thirdly, the new Soviet compromise proposal on reducing the number of medium-range nuclear missiles is a very important step forward. Those who are seriously interested in achieving results of the Geneva talks must welcome this principled initiative.

LESSONS OF THE 70s

Writing in PRAVDA on positive shifts in the West German approach towards mutual understanding and good-neighbourly relations, V. Korotkov, who recently visited West Germany, stresses, among other things, that despite continued efforts by the enemies of the USSR it is difficult to obscure the truth of the real state of affairs in Europe and worldwide. The lessons of the 70s were not in vain, the most crucial of them being that West Germany has benefited a lot from détente. Millions in the latter country now realize that adherence to détente has given West Germany a bigger say in European and world politics. The only way movement has become a real force which no political party today in West Germany can afford to disregard, the author points out.

VIEWPOINT

Igor DANILIN

A 'COALITION'
OF PUPPETS

"Before sending me to the tiger cage you should give me a big stick." That was the reaction of Son Sann, the leader of one of the Khmer emigrant groupings, to the suggestion of his American and other foreign masters that he should head the so-called "coalition government" of the non-existent "democratic Kampuchea".

Has he altered his attitude towards his other two partners in the "coalition" since it was set up last summer? I have a lot of my own problems and have no time to occupy myself with those of other people, he said recently to correspondents in Singapore, in answer to their questions about the state of affairs in the "coalition". The journalists took his words to be a sign of discord between the leaders of the reactionary Khmer emigration.

Son Sann himself has no better record than the other members of the "triumvirate", Khieu Samphan, the substitute for the missing figure of the Kampuchean people's butcher Pol Pot, cannot reconcile himself to the fact that he has been given the third-rank role of "vice-president". The fear of discovering his masters is the only brake forcing this "hypocrite" of Kampuchean garrulists to curb his tongue.

puchean genocide to a humble pie and stay in the same boat with those whom the Pol Pot gang used to hold in political oblivion.

The "president" of the non-existent state Norodom Sihanouk calls both Son Sann and Khieu Samphan in public "irresponsible ambitious men". His real feelings towards them are easily visualized if one recalls that the former is his rival in the struggle for power and the latter has his hands stained with the blood of Sihanouk's five sons and four-year-old grandchildren.

The "ligers" entered the "coalition government" cage having no alternative and out of greed. The creators of the "coalition" are not bothered by the mutual relations between its members, they need a pretel for keeping alive the "Kampuchean questions".

What is it that has been preventing the establishment of good-neighbourly relations between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, and, consequently, blocking the way to stronger peace and security in South-East Asia?—the answer is the so-called "Kampuchean question".

How was it that a split developed during the latest session of the UN General As-

ssembly between the countries holding the same or close views on the major problems of the current international situation—once again the culprit is the "Kampuchean question".

The true purpose of the "coalition government" has been highlighted by the problem surrounding the 7th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement to be held in Delhi next March. At the previous conference in Havana not all the delegations were just in the state they occupied with relation to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It was decided at the time to leave Kampuchea's seat in the movement vacant.

Now certain countries suggest that Sihanouk should be given the right to take part in the Delhi conference. It is not as "honorary guest" or even as a "private individual". In other words, they are doing everything possible and under any pretext to place Sihanouk among the heads of state and government of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. This very fact would create publicity for the political shadows.

By introducing the matter of Sihanouk's participation, those

responsible are aiming quite clearly at splitting the non-alignment movement. Let us cast our minds back a few years. Sihanouk was not invited to the 3rd non-alignment summit conference which was held in Lusaka in 1976 because, not long before, he had been deposed as a result of the Lon Nol coup. The reason given was that he was "not in control of the situation in the capital or in the nation". Such were the views of Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore, among others.

Is it not ironical, therefore, that now it is those very three countries that should be the first to be in favour of allowing Sihanouk to attend the Delhi conference, although the latter is certainly "not in control of the situation in the capital or in the nation", and, moreover, he cannot even consider himself a representative of the Kampuchean people, having been stripped of his mandate for betrayal of his motherland.

This is also the goal pursued over recent weeks by certain organs of the bourgeois press which have been disseminating cock-and-bull stories about cooled relations between Sihanouk and Vietnamese representatives which took place, so they say, through the intermediary of third countries. The DRV Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Van Chien these allegations quite groundless of his press conference in Hanoi.

The efforts of the beneficiaries of the Khmer reaction have not yielded the desired results. It is not intended to invite ex-prince to the forthcoming Delhi forum. And the overwhelming majority of the members of the non-alignment movement fail to understand why Sihanouk has the right to represent the Kampuchean people.

The American
president's
press
conference

(Continued from page 1)

House, and that you have forced yourself from reality and that your presidency is suffering a defeat. Ronald Reagan disagreed with this evaluation and blamed American pressmen for disseminating such assertions.

Evading answers to questions of an economic and social character, Ronald Reagan tried to reduce everything to the justification of his own policy in the area of nuclear armaments without essentially proposing anything new, apart from the pseudo-zero option, which represents an undisputed attempt by the administration to disrupt the existing equilibrium in the military and strategic sphere and to achieve military superiority for the United States.

A TALK IN
THE KREMLIN

(Continued from page 1)

duty of all political, public, scientific, religious and other organizations working for peace. From the Soviet side these points will always meet with understanding and support.

Taking part in the talk was the chairman of the Council on Religious Affairs attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Vladimir Kuryayev.

SOVIETSKY PISATEL, THE WRITERS UNION PUBLISHERS

For someone who wants to get an idea of the trends in the development of Soviet literature and the national characteristics and works of the writers in the various republics, it would be worthwhile getting acquainted with the books put out by the Sovetskii Pisatel (Soviet Writer) publishing house. This year alone it will print 447 titles (totaling a circulation of over twenty million copies, 40 per cent of the books being translations from the languages of the peoples living in the USSR).

Sovetskii Pisatel is the publishing house of the USSR Writers Union and this has a bearing on its output and explains why it is not like other publishing houses. It puts out the first books of young prose-writers and poets at the start of their literary career. As a rule, the works of up-and-coming authors are printed in small circulations (about 10 thousand copies). This is seen by the publishers — and there are many famous Russian writers and writers from the Union republics on their advance

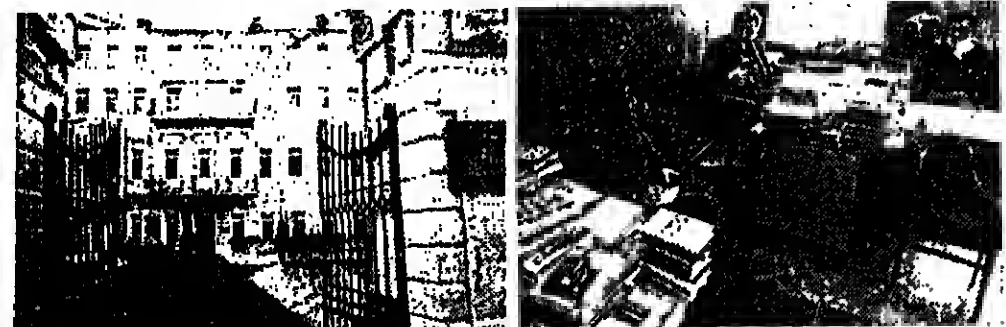


New books put out by Sovetskii Pisatel.

board — as a way of providing young authors with creative and editorial support.

Sovetskii Pisatel was set up on the initiative of Maxim Gorky at the 1st All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers held in 1934. It has remained true to its original purpose — making known to a wide readership the works of our multifaceted Soviet literature. True, at first, its output was modest with less than 100 titles annually in circulations ranging from 5 to 25 thousand copies. This is why the works by Mikhail Sholokhov, Alexei Tolstoy, Boris Pasternak and Ilya Ehrenburg which were published by Sovetskii Pisatel 40 years ago are today bibliographical rarities.

Georgi STRELNIKOV



The Sovetskii Pisatel publishing house. ● Forthcoming titles are discussed in the office of the director Anatoly Galubev.

A NEW ORE-CARRIER

The Nikolayev shipyards in the Ukraine have handed over the ore-carrier "Charlton Grod", the first ship of a new series, to the Black Sea Shipping Company. Its capacity is 66.5 thousand tonnes. The flagship of the new fleet will carry concentrated ore, coal, grain and other bulk cargo. Powerful engines and the latest navigation equipment ensure high operational standards for the ship which is also provided with cargo handling equipment for faster operations in ports, and with environmental protection systems.

Quarters for the crew are separated from the auxiliary machinery section and this ensures better living conditions for the men.

Long-living granules

Once put into the earth these fertilizers are capable of supplying nutrients to plants for several years at a stretch. The first batch of such granules which dissolve slowly in surface waters and are not flushed out for a long time, has been produced by the Klingsopp-Fosforit amalgamation in the Leningrad region.

One and a half times less phosphate is used in the process

while the new method is on efficient as highly concentrated substances, for instance double ammoniated superphosphate. The amalgamation, the largest in the north-west of the country, is expanding the range of its products.

MORE WATER FOR UZBEKISTAN

Water has been channelled along a new bed for the Zeravshan River in Uzbekistan to the arid foothills of Galleysay in the Dzhirgataly desert and the hills of the Karai-Tepe reservoir has started.

Eight million cubic metres will be stored in the reservoir before the next harvest, allowing six thousand hectares of cotton fields, gardens and orchards to be irrigated. The reservoir's second stage will bring over 40 thousand hectares of land into agricultural use.

Other reservoirs are also being filled in Uzbekistan where a total of 6,000 million cubic metres of water will be stored to irrigate cotton fields and other crops. Reservoirs and mechanical irrigation networks are being expanded to make up for the water deficit during the vegetation period. There are altogether 41 man-made lakes in the republic.

The first coal is being mined. The amounts are small as yet. Although growth in the coal-mining capacities in the present five-year period is to be 21 million tonnes or one-third of all the growth in the whole of our coal industry, this is very little compared with the overall KATEK reserves.

In the future, KATEK is to give a great amount of coal. And because of this, very simple questions, answers to which were provided by experts a long time ago, are to be solved at KATEK.

For the first time in this country, at Beryozovskaya Thermal Power Station No. 1 in the area steam generators will go into operation producing 2,650 tonnes of steam an hour by burning coal dust. A boiler like this is 130 metres high and weighs 80 thousand tonnes.

There is surely nothing simpler than a conveyor for transporting coal, but here it is of a size which has never been produced in this country before. Coal has to be carried by conveyor having a band between 1,600 and 2,000 millimetres wide. The Ministry of the Petrochemical Industry has had to build a special factory to manufacture this band, while the Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry is to start production of cross-coiled cables.

THE MOON HELPS EXPLAIN THE EARTH'S MYSTERIES

The significance of the Moon studies for the Earth's sciences is discussed by Alexander Razilevsky, head of the Planology Laboratory at the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in the MOSKOVSKIY KOSMOSMOLITS newspaper.

There is nothing on Earth over 3,800 million years old, the outer mountains. Rock of an earlier date than this turned into ash and disappeared long ago. However, the Earth appeared much earlier — some 4,500 to 4,600 million years ago. Remains relating to this period would have much of interest to tell scientists.

Looking at the Moon we are looking at our planet.

observing our own history — only with a tremendous time-lapse. Scientists have established that in its youth — during the first 500 million years — the Moon was in existence it experienced an intensive meteorite bombardment the results of which survived to this day in the form of craters. Similar craters have been found closer to the Sun — on Mars, and further away — on Mercury, for instance. And it would appear that the Earth too experienced this bombardment. And thus a new dimension has been given to its history: we now know that the circular structures, strange craters, etc., to be found on the Earth are traces of this early bombardment. Previously a crater 100 metres in diameter located in Estonia was regarded as a geological freak, while now its origin as well as the origin of its "big brother" with a diameter ranging from 1 to 20 kilometres (in the Ukraine) at 50 kilometres (Polar Urals) have become crystal clear.

HOW TO PREVENT DIVORCE IN EVERY FOURTH FAMILY

Divorce is a disaster for children. It also leads to profound psychological crises for the grown-ups involved, half of whom, in time, are doomed to the tragedy of loneliness. Complex problems involving, among everyday life, money and other things, following in the wake of divorce.

In many cases couples are too hasty in taking the decision to dissolve their marriage. VIOHERNAYA MOSKVA writes that discussion of such matters of the family and marriage department of the Moscow City Soviet which means — lawyers, registrars, doctors, teachers, statisticians and sociologists — have shown that even an ordinary conversation with an experienced lawyer can prevent one family in four from breaking up. An even more effective result has been achieved by psychologists from the "Family and Marriage" consultation bureau in Moscow's Pervomayskiy District who work with couples on the verge of divorce. This, it is certainly possible to help a family on the point of dissolution, the newspaper concludes.

Round the Soviet Union

THE LENINGRAD PLANT FOR MATERIAL-HANDLING EQUIPMENT HAS STARTED TO MANUFACTURE 10-TONNE CANTRY BUCKET CRANES which are 25 per cent more powerful than the previous series; lift time is shorter and the controls are semiautomatic. Even more powerful equipment for our ports is in the pipeline.

PHOTOGRAPHS OBTAINED FROM SPACE HELPED THE DESERTS INSTITUTE OF THE TURKMAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES TO COMPILE A GEOBOTANICAL MAP OF THE KAPLANKUR RESERVE. The map indicates the state of the grass at various seasons. This makes it possible to calculate the number of ewes, Middle-Asian gazelles and other ungulates that can graze in the reserve and when and where measures should be taken for rich grass growth.

HISTORIANS HAVE TRACED THE HISTORY OF THE SIBERIAN PEASANTS FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN THE 16TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT TIME. Documents from state and private archives, and museums as well as the records of expeditions were used to re-construct the various stages in the development of the Siberian wasteland into a land of highly developed agriculture. The material thus collected will go to make up a 5-volume "History of the Siberian Peasants".

COMPLEXES TO TAP DEPTHS OF EARTH

The intensified development of mineral deposits will be facilitated by the use of continuous-operation rotor complexes whose manufacture has started at the Novokromskiy Zavod Association in the Ukraine. The huge excavator, which is to be used for stripping operations, can extract 12 million cu m of soil a year. The self-propelled machine weighing several tonnes can dig a gallery 40 metres high and 80 metres wide. Using a swing chute and main conveyors, the complex can move the soil far away.

Places to visit



Light and chandeliers shine brightly, and the sounds of a clock striking filter from the dining-room through the old house with an attic in Sivas Vozzhek, in Moscow, where Alexander Herzen lived 140 years ago.

HERZEN MUSEUM IN MOSCOW

On a small chest of drawers are Herzen's bell, a seal bearing the image of Schiller, confetti, and a sheet of paper with writing on it. We get the impression that the host, whose name came to be identified with the love of freedom, has just left.

Alexander Herzen (1812-1870), the Russian revolutionary democrat and writer, devoted his whole life to the liberation of the Russian people. Persecuted by the tsarist government, he and his family went abroad, in 1852 to settled in London, where he started publishing the "Polar Star" magazine and later "Kolokol", a publication of major importance in the history of the Russian revolutionary movement. "My Past and Thoughts", a chronicle of social life in Russia and Europe, brought Herzen much acclaim.

The life of Herzen's archives reflects in its own way the hard life of their owner, the ceaseless coarsening, harassment and police surveillance, the endless deportures from one country to another and the need for rigorous conspiratorial work on which the security of many people depended most that Herzen was



Herzen's study.

unable to keep letters and documents. Some of them were disposed of, others disappeared or found their way into the archives of private persons. Still researchers have managed in recent years to collect a lot of material which now forms part of the display at the museum. Also on view are books, letters, portraits and other family memorabilia which have been recovered from abroad.

The Herzen museum in Moscow—Herzen spent three years of his life here — looks today very much as it did in the writer's lifetime.

Science and technology

LIGHTING THE SUN

Controlled thermonuclear reaction which may become an inexhaustible source of energy, is dubbed by scientists as the Sun's rival. In order to recreate it on Earth researchers at the Lebedev Physical Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences used the laser beam. The Debye complex focuses dozens of beams on a tiny target which becomes converted into plasma. The latest plasma heating and compression experiments have proved that a powerful laser is capable of lighting a man-made sun.

LIGHT FROM GLASS OF WATER

A glass of water with a lump of sugar dissolved in it turns into a lamp. This was demonstrated at a TASS correspondent at the Department of Physical Chemistry, the Latvian State University, where the mechanism of this and other phenomena is being studied.

As soon as the windows of the laboratory were shut the glass began to scintillate with a bluish green light. The scientist in charge of the experiment revealed the secret by saying that the sugar had been exposed to X-rays. It appears that any hard crystalline substance, for instance, salts, oxides, glass, ceramics or organic compounds can be made to phosphoresce in a suitable solution. All that has to be done to achieve this luminescence is to subject the substance to preliminary treatment with ionizing radiation.

We are dealing with a sort of luminescence which we only began studying seriously a few years ago, said J. Tilkis, Chief of the Department. X, gamma, and beta-rays, neutrons and even ultraviolet light disrupt the natural atomic structure of a crystalline substance imparting energy to it, while the solvent releases this energy. In order that the widest use can be obtained from this effect, members of the lab's staff have designed a special device which allows samples to be dissolved at a uniform rate in order to obtain a uniform gleam, and to facilitate abrupt changes in intensity. As the luminescence is highly sensitive to astronomic matter in the liquid, these impurities can be detected even when they are present in very small quantities. We have therefore suggested that this effect should be first and foremost made use of to monitor pollution.

COMPUTER-DIAGNOSTICIAN

Researchers at the Kharkov Radio Electronics Institute in the Ukraine have joined hands with doctors to develop a computer performing the function of a top-class diagnostician pinpointing

AN EXHIBITION OF RUSSIAN TOYS

All the colours of the rainbow are visible at an exhibition of Russian folk toys which are on view at the historical-architectural museum and nature reserve in Yaroslavl. Regarded as a masterpiece of folk art, the collection is made up of objects that the sea washes ashore, near his home.

T. Teem collects anything that floats, barrels, for instance, boxes, life-boats, and all kinds of "hojies" — other words his collection is made up of objects that the sea washes ashore, near his home.

Teem, who is a retired sailor, now has several hundred unique "gifts" from the sea in

human ailments in their early stages.

They utilized radio isotope analysis to study the use of medicine in which isotopes conveyed via the blood stream into various human organs start transmitting information on their condition to special meters. After assessing the information received the computer comes up with a verdict, whose accuracy has been vindicated in tests in Kharkov clinics. You do not need a big computer to the job — a microprocessor, which is easy to install in any clinic, is more than adequate.

The new computer-diagnostician holds out a lot of promise. It can also be used to carry out just as swift and accurate a diagnosis of the reasons for breakdowns in instruments.

The above research is just part of the Institute's work on computerized self-control systems, the goal being to make computers spot malfunctions independently and to eliminate them by switching on stand-by units thus ensuring continued operation.

WHAT THE SEA WASHED UP

are rivaled by the intricate designs of Dymkovo toys and by a motley kaleidoscope, of Fili-movno pipes. Clay articles from Yaroslavl and Volga attract the eye by their soft colours. More than 250 toys have been brought together from many parts of Russia.

his possession. Several life-boats hang on a long shelf wall bearing the marks of high seas and storms. The oldest date back to the beginning of the century. Better, still, are the more valuable items in the collection. All of them have been found, most however, were from newlyweds or honeymoon cruises.

Ross's gulls go south for winter

Ornithologists have discovered the actual wintering grounds of the Ross's gull. It had been thought to date that they spent the cold part of the year in the Arctic; now it is known that they actually winter on ice-free patches of the Pacific. From summer till late autumn, they are often sighted over ice-free water in the Polar area. Yet, hunkies and fish-men have often observed them much further south.

Much unique information on the winter sightings of this mysterious bird has been gathered by G. Kosygin, staff member of the Pacific Fishery and Oceanography Institute. When entered on a map the sightings formed the clear outline of a southern arc. It appears that the Ross's gull seeks for warmth and food in the coldest weather just like all other Arctic birds.

The above theory has been confirmed by an expedition mounted last year. Within ten hours, its members sighted nearly sixty of these birds in such unexpected places as the southern tip of the island of Sakhalin. A large flock of them was seen circling over the area of the Yamakitsyo Islands, south of the Yakutskaya Gola in the Sea of Okhotsk, and dozens were sighted in the area of Cape Navarin, in the Bering Sea.

Repository of early manuscripts

An early translation into Tajik of Avicenna's "The Canon of Medicine" has found its way into the manuscript repository of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Tajik Academy of Sciences. The manuscript, called "The Treasury of Khwairiz-Shah", is nearly 900 years old.

Many of the 15,000 items in the repository have a remarkable history. Among them is the only complete collection of works by Saadi in the world. It was made by a very skillful calligrapher during the great poet and thinker's lifetime in his home town of Shiraz. Researchers at the Institute are busy sacking out the written heritage of the Tajik and other Eastern peoples.

Annual expeditions around the Central Asian republics replenish the Institute's collections with new finds. The early manuscripts are carefully restored, with new being made of microfilm. Thanks to the research of Tajik scholars many early masterpieces have come to light; for instance, Nur Uddin Abd-ur-Rahman ibn Ahmad Jami's manuscript "Solomon and Absal" complete with its colourful miniature; Firidun's nine-volume, "Tome of 'Shah-Nama', Avicenna's "Supplement to the Book of Salvation", as well as other rare items.

Q. Are you satisfied with the present state of the health services in Russia?

A. We are quite content with the rate at which the services are developing, particularly in regions which need to be regarded as backward. Take the following examples: over the past few years there has been a threefold increase on average in the number of outpatient clinics for women, children, and for members of the general public. While in Yakutia and in the Krasnoyarsk Republic there have been a fivefold increase. One can only rejoice at the results of our united health policy, which by concentrating the best medical resources has enabled us to do away with conditions in the provision of medical care to the population of different regions.

VIEWPOINT

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Vladimir TROFIMOV, Minister of Public Health of the Russian Federation, answers questions put to him by our correspondent.

Q. The Russian Federation is the highest Soviet constituent republic in territory (17 million sq km) and in population. What are the specific principles underlying the organization of medical services in the republic?

A. There are more than 140 million people living in the Russian Federation, belonging to nearly a hundred nations and nationalities. They live in different climatic conditions ranging from the subarctic to the Arctic North, from the Siberian taiga to remote mountains. For our medical services to operate smoothly they have to have a flexible organization taking into account natural conditions, the nature of the job on hand, national traditions and the habits and customs of the population in different areas.

Q. Does this mean that the health services in Yakutia are different, say, from those in Central Russia?

A. No. We have a unified medical system covering the entire country, and this also applies to the principles underlying the provision of medical aid.

For instance, every Soviet citizen has access to free medical care of the highest possible quality. In order to implement these principles, it is necessary, however, to introduce variations in the way treatment and preventive medical facilities are organized in different regions. In Yakutia, with its low density of population and where some settlements are at distances of hundreds of kilometres from other, we have to create more extensive living medical units and "itinerant" medical services — outposts, laboratories, dental clinics and X-ray units "on wheels", as to speak. This naturally entails additional expenditure, which has to be taken into account when planning the budget.

Q. What changes have taken place over the past 20 years in the health services in the republic?

A. Today, we no longer suffer from a deficit to medical specialists or in facilities for treatment and preventive medicine. There are 27 thousand facilities of this kind in the republic, and we have over half a million doctors. We have 37 doctors and more than 130 hospital beds for every ten thousand people living in the Federation.

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